

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for  
Release 2011/12/29 :

CIA-RDP81-00280R001300100080-0

50X1-HUM

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for  
Release 2011/12/29 :

CIA-RDP81-00280R001300100080-0

3015162

CS

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18 U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

~~SECRET~~

50X1-HUM

COUNTRY	USSR	REPORT	
SUBJECT	1. Economic and Social Conditions in the USSR 2. Attitudes of the Populace	DATE DISTR.	2 November 1956
		NO. OF PAGES	17
DATE OF INFO.		REQUIREMENT NO.	RD
PLACE ACQUIRED		REFERENCES	50X1-HUM
DATE ACQUIRED			

Comment:

page 2, paragraph 1, the coordinates of Vorkuta, Komi ASSR, are N 67-30, E 64-00.

~~SECRET~~

50X1-HUM

STATE	X #	ARMY	#X	NAVY	#X	AIR	#X	FBI		AEC					
(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#".)															

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT

COUNTRY USSR

DATE DISTR. 17 SEPT 56

SUBJECT Economic and Social Conditions in the USSR; Attitudes of the Populace

NO. OF PAGES 16

PLACE ACQUIRED

NO. OF ENCLS. (LISTED BELOW)

DATE ACQUIRED B

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO. 50X1-HUM

DATE OF INFO

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

50X1-HUM

S E C R E T

**Page Denied**

CAMP ADMINISTRATION

50X1-HUM

3.

[redacted]  
[redacted] the treatment of the prisoners  
always deteriorated after the arrival of newly indoctrinated  
guards.

50X1-HUM

4. The Germans had their own internal camp administration, elected at a general meeting held soon after they assembled as a group in a new camp. The German camp administration had to be approved by the Soviet authorities, who interfered only to the extent of excluding anyone with a record of participation in the Hitlerite SS movement.

5.

[redacted]  
[redacted] provided with reading material  
in prison. The best library was that of Butyrskaya prison, which  
curiously consisted almost exclusively of belles lettres.

HANDLING OF PRISONER DISCONTENT

50X1-HUM

6.

[redacted]  
[redacted] the German PWs refused to  
work on several occasions to protest the lack of meat and what  
they suspected to be non-delivery of mail. The only penalty was  
being placed in the "isolator" without trial.

50X1-HUM

Rumanian and Hungarian prisoners had stopped work in 1954 at  
Camp 24.

[redacted]  
they might have thought the moment opportune. There was some  
fighting and the strikers were eventually starved out. A  
commission was said to have come from Moscow to investigate,  
but conditions did not improve.

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

S E C R E T

50X1-HUM

[redacted]  
[redacted] a strike in a camp near Tayshet  
[N 55-57, E 98-02]; the strikers had been made desperate by the  
poor conditions at the camp. The MVD was very careful [redacted]  
in its handling of the strike. Again a commission came from 50X1-HUM  
Moscow, and conditions and food improved in the camp. The rank-  
leaders, however, were scattered among other camps. [redacted] 50X1-HUM

7.

50X1-HUM

[redacted] a travelling commission which  
came to Stalino [probably N 48-00, E 37-48] in 1953. [redacted]

Some 10 to 15 prisoners were called before the commission [redacted]  
[redacted] which remained in the  
area for four or five days. [redacted]

50X1-HUM

[redacted] they  
probably were considered vulnerable to MVD offers to collaborate.  
Another commission came to Sverdlovsk [N 56-50, E 60-38] [redacted]

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

WAGES

8.

9. The average worker in Stalino had to fulfill a certain norm for which he received a monthly payment of 596 rubles. Deductions from this sum varied according to the job; thus, a person was left with 150 rubles for doing light work and 200 rubles for heavy work. A brigadier received a 20 percent premium.

SECRET

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

10.

[redacted]  
[redacted] in the Urals the norms for the average worker were increased, so that a laborer had to work the equivalent of 796 rubles a month to receive in hand 150 rubles for light work and 200 rubles for heavy work. [redacted]

50X1-HUM

[redacted]  
[redacted] The [redacted]  
[redacted] engineers and technicians, [redacted]  
earned about 900, 960, or 1,000 rubles per month. The construction superintendent at one of the projects in Stalino earned 1,200 rubles per month, while a young woman who had recently graduated from a tekhnikum [redacted] paid only 500 rubles a month as an engineer employed by the Stalino Stroytrest [Construction Trust]. The only precise norm [redacted] was that of workers who loaded and unloaded sand; each worker had to move 20 tons of sand per day as his norm, and he was paid 1.23 rubles for each ton loaded or unloaded.

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

LIVING CONDITIONS

11.

[redacted] all forced labor camps in the USSR served approximately the same food, providing a rough daily calorie count of about 2,200 calories. The typical breakfast menu, served at 0600 or 0700 hrs, consisted of a half liter of soup made from potatoes or cabbage or, from May to harvest time, from millet or buckwheat. For lunch, the prisoners again received hot or cold soup, prepared the day before and, occasionally, coarse bread or kasha. For supper (1800 or 1900 hrs), potato or buckwheat soup was served again, supplemented periodically by boiled potatoes, gravy, and once a week a small meat ball or fried fish. Prior to the receipt of Red Cross packages in 1951, the German PWs worked harder, since they had to live primarily on what they could buy in the canteen or lardk. [redacted] 70 percent of their net wages went into extra food. The remainder was spent at the construction sites for illegal purchases of alcohol (wine and vodka) and, occasionally, of fats from Soviet truck drivers and other free laborers.

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

12.

The situation was much better in the Donbas than in the area of Sverdilovsk, since in the Donbas it was possible to buy a wide assortment of items in the canteen, such as sugar, conserved fruit, cake, candy, lemonade, cheese, meat, sausage, and, occasionally, margarine. During the summer, it was also

SECRET

possible to buy fresh fruits. In addition, the prohibition of the sale of alcohol was much more strictly enforced in the Urals, and the laborers, many of whom had a prison record, were afraid to take the risk of selling it to the prisoners.

13. [redacted] up to 1951, the German prisoners suffered 50X1-HUM greatly from hunger, along with the rest of the Soviet population.



WORK CONDITIONS

50X1-HUM

Tense Atmosphere in the Urals

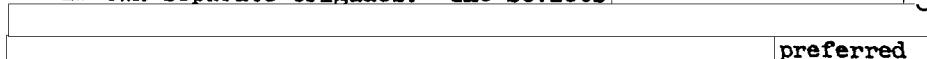
14. The atmosphere of work was much more relaxed in the Donbas than in the Urals where the people were very guarded in their contacts with the Germans, apparently intent on obeying the prohibition of fraternization. [redacted] this difference in approach to the fact that the bulk of the population, including those who 50X1-HUM worked on projects jointly with the Germans, had been exiled to the Urals. [redacted] the other large element of the 50X1-HUM population consisted of young, single people attracted by the opportunity of earning an average of 1,000 rubles more a month 50X1-HUM for working in what was a region of great expansion. Reflectin 50X1-HUM either a deliberate effort to spy on the Germans or the fear of 50X1-HUM self-involvement, [redacted] on one occasion [redacted] two apprentices, who [redacted] spoke German, mingled with the German workmen on the job but never indicated that they knew the language. [redacted]



Observations About Soviet Work Habits

50X1-HUM

15. On a succession of sites source claimed that he was the engineer in charge of completing a project on the basis of blueprints, with both Soviets and Germans working under his direction, although in their own separate brigades. The Soviets [redacted] 50X1-HUM



[redacted] preferred to work under a German, since the better organization and greater foresight resulted in higher wages.

S E C R E T



S E C R E T

-7-

16. [ ] some improvement in the quality of Soviet workman- 50X1-HUM  
ship since before the war, but, [ ] it still remained quite  
slovenly. [ ] mistakes in construction or in 50X1-HUM  
the construction blueprints. [ ] the major technical  
weaknesses of Soviet engineers, a lack of broad education and of  
practical experience. They tended to go straight to the drawing  
board without getting enough on-the-job training to permit them  
to put theory into practice. [ ] a certain lack of 50X1-HUM  
application and innate laziness; a tendency to be visionary in  
conception, thinking in impractical terms of vastness and beauty;  
a love of endless discussion; and an inability to make a decision  
or to accept responsibility. On the other side of the ledger,  
[ ] very willing to accept criticism. 50X1-HUM

17. So far as material handicaps were concerned, [ ] 50X1-HUM  
repeated interruptions in the flow of needed materials but of  
no real shortages. The most serious deficiency in the construction  
of houses was the lack of seasoned wood. Even in the construction  
of the MVD apartment house, the original handsome oak parquet  
floors were made of green wood, which warped and had to be re-  
placed. The window jams warped in the new housing project for  
workers, resulting in bad drafts. Since the quality of the cement  
varied, Soviet engineers were in the habit of using greater  
quantities of steel than called for in the specifications for  
ferro-concrete, to compensate for cement which might be of an  
inferior grade. 50X1-HUM

18. [ ] the drive to fulfill  
certain norms inevitably had a deleterious influence on the quality  
of construction. To save time, the houses built by Soviet engineers  
were sometimes left unplastered inside. High norms apparently  
also conducive to bribery as a conventional form of incentive. 50X1-HUM

Housing

19. [ ] 50X1-HUM  
[ ] efforts being made to meet  
the housing crisis. [ ] the apart-  
ments were intended to house just one family per apartment [ ]

50X1-HUM

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

-8-

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

[redacted] The houses [redacted]  
 [redacted] at Obyekt Iako-kraska (laquer and paint factory) consisted of four to eight apartments in two-story buildings, containing two or three rooms plus a kitchen and bathroom in each apartment. The apartments varied in floor space from 35 - 40 m<sup>2</sup> for two rooms to 40 - 50 m<sup>2</sup> for three rooms. At Coal Mine No. I, near Stalino, the housing units consisted of 8, 12, 14, and 27 apartments per two-story building, with each apartment consisting of two or three rooms plus a kitchen and bathroom and storage space in the basement. In both projects, there was steam heat which also provided the hot water. During the summer [redacted] the steam heat was turned on just once a week for hot water. In addition, there were hot water units connected to the wood-burning stoves. The MVD apartments [redacted] in Stalino were as good as comparable units in Germany. Not only were they bigger and built of better materials than average Soviet dwellings, but each bathroom contained a gas hot-water heater. Of greater interest were the new-type basements [redacted] installed in both the workers' housing units at Vetka Glubokaya II [sic] in Stalino and in the MVD apartments. In both cases, they appeared to be designed to serve as anti-atomic bomb shelters.

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

ACCOUNTING

20. [redacted] one of [redacted] daily budgets came to 30,000 rubles of which between 22 and 24 percent went into wages. At the end of the day [redacted] calculate what amount of work had been accomplished, measured in cubic meters. The Stroytrast apparently paid the camp authorities the full wages of the German PWs, reckoned by the prevailing wage rate; the MVD then took its cut for various upkeep expenses, paying the men the 150 to 200 rubles a month each, which was left after deductions.

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

CARPENTRY WORK

21. [redacted] supervisor of the carpentry shop at Camp 4 near Revda, [redacted] negotiated directly with or on behalf of his MVD supervisors. He was required to draw up a signed estimate on any order, which was sent to the customer. Sometimes the estimate was not returned for over a month. In all contracts with factories, the customer was expected to provide his own material. In some instances, [redacted] MVD superiors [redacted] inflate [redacted] estimate of needed materials so that there would be enough left over to fill side orders of the MVD officers at the camp. Radio cabinets were a particularly popular item at Revda among officers and civilians alike. It was impossible to keep up with

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

S E C R E T

S E C R E T  
-9-

50X1-HUM

the orders. They were sold at cost for 140 rubles to MVD personnel but for 180 rubles (i.e., a 28.5 percent mark-up) to outsiders.

50X1-HUM

items as buffets and bureaus. The customers bought their own material and paid between 75 percent and 100 percent more for custom work, usually giving tip of 25 to 50 rubles. A large part of the work included making toys, benches, etc., for kindergartens. The largest order amounted to 22,000 rubles; this was the outfitting of a hospital. Included in the order were 150 night tables, 24 lamp tables, 36 small benches, and some bookshelves. A laboratory provided its own diagrams of equipment, which it wished to have built.

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

22. The items manufactured in the MVD shops cost less than those, for example, produced by the Revda City Kombinat carpentry shops, which had their own method of calculation, resulting in much higher prices. divans, which cost 120 rubles to make, cost 450 rubles in the stores in Revda. method of calculating part of the total cost was to multiply the time required to make the item by the wage rate per hour, which was based, in turn, on the difficulty of working the wood and the finish desired. Work was graded in the following categories (razryady):

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

2nd category	1.80 rubles per hour
3rd category	2.32 rubles per hour
4th category	2.79 rubles per hour
5th category	3.20 rubles per hour

For example, if it took five hours to finish a table of Category 4 work, wages would amount to 13.95 rubles.

50X1-HUM

prices of standard items.

night table	24.50 rubles
lamp table	24.00 rubles
kitchen table	36.00 rubles
round table (1.10 meters in diameter)	120.00 rubles with a rubbed finish
bureau	320.00 rubles with a lacquered finish
	380.00 rubles with a rubbed finish

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

-10-

MERCHANDISE AND PRICES

23. [redacted] 50X1-HUM  
[redacted] stores in Revda between October 1955 and January 1956. [redacted] "large stride forward" which had been made since the prewar years, in the field of household and hardware appliances (aluminum wares, enameled pots, etc.) as well as in textiles. In particular [redacted] 50X1-HUM  
[redacted] the selection of goods at a three-story department store in Revda called Univermag, which occupied a space of approximately 400 square meters. [redacted] in Revda, inter alia, that sales were brisk in both jewelry and photographic equipment. [redacted] for sale Soviet-manufactured Leica cameras 50X1-HUM  
costing around 700 rubles, and a Contax, costing 2,000 rubles, and thought that Soviet products could compete in the world market. Enlargers, photographic paper, film, and photographic chemicals were available, but in limited quantities, and mostly of East German origin. [redacted] 50X1-HUM  
[redacted] Chinese silk at 106 rubles a meter, a manual on higher mathematics and mechanics, and a Molniya watch for 238 rubles, which [redacted] was 15-jewel and very good. 50X1-HUM
24. The working hours of the stores followed the regulations which were established in 1952 or 1953. During weekdays, they were open from 0900 to 1300 hrs and from 1500 to 1900 hrs; they were closed on Mondays. In accordance with a prewar custom [redacted] 50X1-HUM  
[redacted] larger cities had at least one large store open 24 hours a day in each section of the city. 50X1-HUM
25. The quality of service in the Revda stores left much to be desired. Often the sales girls were inexperienced and shy and clearly lacked the techniques of salesmanship practiced in the West. Where perishable items were concerned, however, the sales girls wore clean white smocks, and the goods were protected against insects. Food stores usually gave the sales clerk a certain percentage of the turnover as an incentive payment in addition to a fixed monthly salary. The fixed salary of the women who ran the kiosks or larki in factories, parks, and labor camps was 150 rubles per month plus three to five percent of the turnover. The prices at the kiosks, however, were higher than those at ordinary stores.

S E C R E T

S E C R E T  
-11-

50X1-HUM

26. 50X1-HUM

shortages of food products. A large selection of smoked, fresh, marinated, and canned fish, as well as cheese, was to be found in the stores in Revda at the end of 1955, but fats, notably butter and margarine, as well as sugar were either scarce or not available. The lamb, mutton, beef, and pork available in the butcher shops were obviously of an inferior quality.

50X1-HUM

similar shortages existed in 1954-1955 in Revda and also in Sverdlovsk and Pervouralsk.

50X1-HUM

at Camp 24 in Revda, several camp guards to build for them plywood boxes with a capacity of eight to ten kilograms, which, they confided, they planned to use to send sugar to their homes where it was scarce. The situation as regards black bread varied by region. On the return trip to Germany, the Germans tried to sell a surplus of black bread to the local population in the Tatar ASSR, but the people would not accept it even as a gift; on the other hand, the local population of several small White Russian railroad stops bought the bread for five rubles a loaf, although the price in the government store was between 1.50 and 2.0 rubles.

27. The following are some of the prices which pre- 50X1-HUM  
vailed in Revda between October 1955 and January 1956.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Government Store</u>	<u>Free Market</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Black Bread	1 kg	1.50 rubles		
White Bread	1 kg	6.50		Best quality.
Potatoes	kg	1.50-2.00	3.00-5.00	Depending on the season.
One Egg		0.80-1.20	2.00-3.00	Depending on the season.
Butter	1 kg	28.00		
Margarine	1 kg	15.00		
Vegetable Oil	$\frac{1}{2}$ ltr.	9.00		
Sausage	1 kg	12.00-16.00		Low grade.
Sausage	1 kg	26.00-38.00		High grade.
Pork	1 kg	15.00-20.00		
Flour	1 kg		5.00-7.00	White flour. Sold twice yearly at government stores.
Sugar	1 kg	10.00		Lump sugar.

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

-12-

50X1-HUM

<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Government Store</u>	<u>Free Market</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Sugar	1 kg	9.00 rubles		Granulated.
Cheese	1 kg	26.00-39.00		Average quality.
Macaroni	1 kg	4.50		
Rice	1 kg	6.00		
Spaghetti	1 kg	5.00		
Groats	1 kg	5.50		
Chocolate	1 bar, 100 gr	15.00-20.00		
Beer	$\frac{1}{2}$ ltr	2.50		On tap.
Beer	1 bottle	5.00		
Hard Candy	1 kg	10.00-20.00		
Cocoa	1 kg	40.00-50.00		Top quality.
Wine	1 bottle	8.00-20.00		Varied quality.
Cognac	1 bottle	20.00-35.00		Varied quality.
Cigarettes	20	0.75-7.00		
Tobacco	100 gr	5.00-18.00		
Jam (can or jar)	$\frac{1}{2}$ kg	9.00-12.00		
Apple Butter	450 gr	4.50		
Orange Juice		19.00		Three-liter bottle.
Boots, 1 pair		30.00-50.00		Leather.
Shoes, 1 pair		250.00-300.00		Leather.
Suit Material	per meter	300.00-500.00		Pure Wool.
Radio Receiver	6-tube	800.00		"Ural" make.
Man's Shirt		20.00-200.00		
Silk	per meter	80.00-110.00		

50X1-HUM

ATTITUDES OF THE POPULACE

28. [ ] it was a social trait rather than caution why the more educated people never discussed politics, whereas the simplest workers would express their feelings openly but only in very general terms. [ ]

50X1-HUM

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

-13-

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

Consolidation of the Regime

29. [ ] the war had wrought a profound psychological change in the Soviet citizen. [ ] the atmosphere before the war was one of profound dissatisfaction and lack of confidence in the durability of the Communist system. [ ] 50X1-HUM

[ ] The victory in World War II, however, seemed to have vindicated the regime, with the people feeling that they had been led correctly and were on an upward path. They saw that the state was strong and that there was no hope of its being overturned. There was a definite accretion of self-confidence in the country.

Material Preoccupation

30. [ ] the working man in the USSR as an apolitical creature whose only interest was in improving his material conditions. The working man was accordingly unhappy after the war when the state cut his wages, although this did not make him in any way disloyal. Free laborers [ ] 50X1-HUM

[ ] the difficulty they had in making a living. Their jobs paid them no more than 600 rubles per month, whereas it was necessary to earn 800 to 1,000 rubles per month to live. They accordingly worked much harder and longer hours than the German PWs, usually up to 12 or 14 hours, in order to support their families. Some worked an additional three or four hours every evening as conductors on the city tramways, while two electricians used to work until 0001 hours each day, having contracted on the side to install an electric cable for the city. In contrast to the attitude of the workers [ ] the apprentice students (praktikanty) who helped on the construction projects in Stalino did not work very hard, lived quite well on their adequate stipends, and apparently were convinced of the inevitability and the beneficial influence of socialism for humanity. 50X1-HUM

Reaction to Post-Stalin Developments

31. [ ] no [ ] particular changes since the death of Stalin, although [ ] the population as a whole felt that life had become somewhat easier. [ ] when Stalin died [ ] there was a general feeling of sadness. Work was stopped for five minutes at noon in commemoration, and [ ] one proras (job foreman), a man of 62 years, leave the room to weep. Opinions about Stalin appeared to be divided. The chief engineer at Mine 1 in Stalino was a strong supporter of his policies; others felt that they were too severe, and [ ] some [ ] express pleasure that Stalin was dead. 50X1-HUM 50X1-HUM 50X1-HUM 50X1-HUM

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

-14-

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

32. [redacted] people did not know how to behave after Stalin's death. There was a tendency for each man to look to his superior and to wait to see what would happen. This uncertainty was particularly noticeable among the MVD personnel of the camp. [redacted] no real changes in policy had taken place under Malenkov. [redacted] Soviet citizens speaking of a difference of policy between Malenkov, who favored the expansion of light industry, and Bulganin, who favored the expansion of heavy industry. [redacted] Malenkov's popularity not only to such measures as tax relief for the collective farmer but also to his impressive manner of speaking. [redacted] both Malenkov and later Molotov had reassured the Soviet public on the subject of atomic weapons [apparently by underscoring Soviet possession of them], [redacted] Soviet workers commenting, after hearing an address by Malenkov [presumably on 8 August 1953]: "Our Malenkov spoke well." [redacted]
- [redacted] Khrushchev [redacted] had made himself very popular with his speech to a meeting of architects in which he called for a simplification of Soviet architecture, [at most a localized reaction among people in the construction business].

50X1-HUM

Foreign Propaganda

33. [redacted] the Soviet people were extremely interested in international developments. They were highly suspicious of any foreign propaganda and resented criticism of their country

50X1-HUM

[redacted] a person who repeated what he had learned from a foreign broadcast was first reprimanded, and then arrested and convicted if the offense was repeated.

50X1-HUM

Acceptance of the Party Line

34. [redacted] the Soviet population believed all that it had been told about the Korean war, bacteriological warfare, and the peaceful character of Soviet policy. [redacted]

50X1-HUM

S E C R E T



S E C R E T

-15-

50X1-HUM

35. While the Soviet people were not oppressed with the fear of war, they had been alarmed in 1949 and again in 1952; [the reason for these particular years is not clear]. There was also visible concern over the rearmament of Germany. 50X1-HUM

36.

the charge that Soviets are detained against their will in West Germany arouses strong feelings in the Soviet populace. 50X1-HUM

37.

a Soviet who returned a very depressed man who had been taken in by repatriation promises of a good job and house. He had been home only two weeks, none of the promises had materialized, and already he had sold everything he owned except the clothes on his back.

38.

the population as a whole echoed the views of the government. While people wished for greater freedom of speech, they felt that they must also support the general line of the Party. On an issue like that of free elections, the Soviet citizen believed the Soviet system to be democratic, saying, in effect, of the candidates selected by the Party: "These people have proven themselves and will act in our interest, otherwise the Party would not have put them on the election lists. They are the best people." the Party members were the cream of Soviet society. more intelligent, energetic, and painstaking on the job than the average workman or supervisor. the non-Party mass did not consider it unjust that a Party man generally earned more money, since he had greater responsibility [a very doubtful analysis]. 50X1-HUM 50X1-HUM 50X1-HUM 50X1-HUM 50X1-HUM 50X1-HUM 50X1-HUM

#### SOCIOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

39.

the subject of religion remained a threat to the regime; great numbers of young people going to church in Leningrad and Tomsk. much 50X1-HUM 50X1-HUM

S E C R E T

**S E C R E T**  
-16-

[redacted] 50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

the problem of juvenile delinquency to the fact that children were spoiled and it was forbidden to correct them with corporal punishment. [redacted] many stories of violence after the 1953 amnesty of criminal prisoners. [redacted] attacks on police officials at that time resulted in the death of the head of the Stalino militia. There were also reports of high Party members and militiamen being robbed. Source saw no political motive behind these attacks, however, attributing them entirely to feelings of revenge on the part of the released criminal elements. The restoration of the death sentence, however, helped to alleviate the situation. 50X1-HUM

40.

[redacted]  
[redacted] Soviet women, unlike their German counterparts, married for love and not for social or financial status. Often they liked to marry Jews, [redacted] because Jews took such good care of their families, notwithstanding [redacted] universal anti-Semitism in the USSR. 50X1-HUM

[redacted]  
50X1-HUM

**S E C R E T**